WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1886.

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onice: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Readers of THE DAILY INTELLIGENCES country during the summer will find each day in the advertising columns a convenient blank which they can cut out and fill in with a sub-

WHY didn't some kind friend pull Sens tor Logan's coat tails before he got half way through with his speech.

THE Massachusetts manufacturers are coming to see the necessity of preserving the tariff duties intact if they are to keep their industrial establishments working.

Collector Hedden, of New York, says he is not afraid of the Civil Service Commission. It might turn out that the Commission does stand in awe of Mr. Hedden. THAT must have been a very affecting

scene at Albany yesterday when a New York granger broke through the line, and, grasping Cleveland by the hand, ejacu-lated, "Well, this is Grover," the President amilingly acknowledging the soft Tue Soldiers' Reunion at Pennsboro,

Ritchie county, August 26, 27 and 28, promises to be an interesting affair. Private Dalzell has promised to speak there on the second day of the reunion. Other celebrated speakers have been invited. and the soldiers of Ritchie and Wood ex-As might have been expected, the Cin-

delirium of joy over Logan's sarcastic spech on Halstead. The very worst feature of the Illinois Senator's speech was the quotations from the Enquirer, rehearsing vile calumnies against the editor o

SENATOR SHERMAN in a manly and diging an investigation of the Payne bribery charges. He reviewed the introduction of fraud into Ohio politics, from the time of the famous Highland House Convention up to the election of Senator Payne, and stated that while his colleague might not have participated in the corruption of legislators he was morally sure that others had, and that is why he wanted to have the rascals exposed. Mr. Sherman's remarks were free from all passion, but they showed conclusively that there were grounds for demanding that Ohio be

MR. MORRISON IS of the opinion that his surplus resolution will never be heard of in the Senate, "That," says the Philadelphia Press, "is not improbable, but its favorable report from the Senate Finance Committee is said to depend on the vote of Senator Allison, who favors a reserve of House bill. Such a reserve is not far from the average sum maintaimed under Re-\$100,000,000 to support the greenbacks alone and \$30,000,000 to cover the varying portion of silver in the Tressury were not so large there would be no serious objection to this proposal, except that it limits the discretion which has hereto-Treasury-a discretion which has never been abused and which ought not to be comes more apparent than now."

and fields. The sand is as fine and white as that seen on the beech on Cumberland As a matter of course, nowspapers were cartloads of it for flower gardens, front yards, &c., and it is known that this sand was washed upon the lands by recent freshets, but where it came from was a puzz'e, when it was remembered that the Chemulgee river bottom and banks are of the reddest mud. The mystery has been considered. When the Harrison freshet inversells compatible he would have occurred in 1841, all the land in the vicinity of Juliette, on the East Tennessee, Virnia & Georgia railroad, was covered with

In the flood the dwelling of J. A. Bow-

and deposited on the lands near this city.

Mormon Compiracy Exposed.

Odden, Utari, July 22.—In the First
District at Ogden, yesterday, Ambrose
Greenwell was convicted of perjury. It
appeared as evidence before the jury that
Greenwell had entered into a conspiracy,
with others to blacken the characters of
Judge Orlando W. Powers and a Miss
Sarah Herrick, of Ogden, for the purpose
of preventing the President from resubmitting the name of Powers to the Senate
as one of the Judges of Utah Territory.
In pursuance of this conspiracy Greenwell started a slander, to the effect that
Powers had been guitty of the seduction
of Miss Herrick. Greenwell perjured
himself in his testingony before the Grand
Jary in trying to support the slander.

The tree of the Senate had in this
best and right. The Senate had in this of Miss Herrick. Greenwell perjured himself in his testimony before the Grand Jury in trying to support the slander. The case was tried by District Attorney Deason and Assistant District Attorney Hiles for the people, and ex-Judge Emer-son and James Kimball for the defense. It has been the sensation of the day. Gentlies are rejoicing at the outcome, as it exposes another Mormon conspiracy. The arguments of Hiles and Dickson were especially severe on the practices of the church.

The Treaty Don't Suit Him.

Boston, Mass., July 22.-John Boyle O'Reilly said to a reporter last night: "I

The Intelligencer SHERMAN SPEAKS

In Favor of Investigating the Charges Against Payne.

Dispassionate Speech Full of Argument for an Inquiry

Into the Iniquitous Methods of the Ohio Boodle Gang.

Payne May be Innocent but There are Others Who are Guilty.

The Birth, Progress and Ascendancy of Fraud in Ohio Politics.

Vote to be Taken on the Resolutions This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22 .- The Senate at noon to-day resumed consideration of the Payne case and Mr. Teller concluded his remarks commenced yesterday. He quoted from the Hoar and Frye repor

the following paragraph: a committee certain resolutions adopted by a convention of the Republican editors of Ohio, held at Columbus, July 8, 1886. oraying for the Senate to investigate these harges. The newspaper reports of the onvention show that the Governor of the State was present at the convention and lectared his concurrence in said prayer. There have also been communicated to u extracts from the Democratic newspapers of Ohio, showing that a majority of these he election was procured by corruption

the election was precured by corruption. Copies of these extracts are appended.

"I will not venture," he continued, "to comment on that statement. I will not trust myself to express in this body my opinion of an attempt to compel by a public convention of political sidiors the determination of a judicial question. I will leave that for the minority. I think I need only to state it to have every honneed only to state it to have every hon-st man in the land affronted. I am sat sfied from an examination of the test ished from an examination of the testimony that there is no proof of the corruption of the members of the Legislature,
and that no proof of it can be obtained by
this Senate. I do not pretend to say that
all the methods of Ohio polities are correct. I do not know it. I did not
inquire as to what may have been done
beyond during the campaign, or at some beyond, during the campaign, or at some other time. I confined myself to the question submitted to the committee by the Senate. On that I have acted; on that I am prepared to record my vote, and to record it under the selemnities of my oath without regard to the wishes of any man or men, unmoved by prejudice, or pasor men, unmoved by prejudice, or pas-sion, by interest or favor; unshaken by threats, unterrorized by what they say is public opinion.

SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sherman proceeded to address th Senate, Mr. Sewell occupying the chair. He rose, he said, to perform the most disagreeable duty of his life. During all the time he had been in this body he had never had occasion to bring before the Senate the politics of Ohio as distinguishsed from national politics. In performing what he regarded a public duty to the people of Chic, and particularly to the Republican people of Chic, he would do it in no spirit of unkindness to his colleague. in no spirit of unkindness to his colleague. He had known him, or had known of him, since he had arrived at the age of mannood. He had always known him as a respected and honored citizen of Cleveland, regarded well by his neighbors, and he was glad to say that in this investigation and in performing this duty he should say that in this investigation and in performing this duty he should not have occasion to arraign his colleague in the slightest degree. He believed that whatever corruption had occurred in the process of the election, no knowledge of such corruption was brought to his colleague. He believed also, sincerely believed, that if the investigation were granted bits colleague, honer would not be ed his colleague's honor would not be touched by the testimony that would be produced. He wished to say also to the Senators from Illinois, New York and Co. Mystery Cleared Up.

Macos, Ga., July 22.—People who have taken the trouble to go down in the swamp lands below this city have found an almost phenomenal deposit of sand in the swamp and fields. The sand is as fine and white salt hat seen on the heach on Camberland.

universally combative he would have found that it would be better not to com-bat the newspapers, because he has not the opportunity of replying to them. CORRUPTION IN PAYNE'S ELECTION. He did not enter into this discussion den was levelled to the ground and the contents scattered. The waters subsided and left the deposit of sand several feet deep. A few days ago Mr. Bowden was for a content of the several feet of these Senators who differed with him for an onlyion shout this matter, but he deep. A few days ago Mr. Bowden was ploughing, and having occasion to visit a part of the field that he had not passed over in some time he found the land bare of sand that had covered it for forty-five years. He found pails and kettles that bilonged to his parents that had been scattered when the Harrison fresbet destroyed the dwelling house. There were also wheel tracks on the hard clay made by wagon wheels at that time. Thus the sand that had been left on the land near Juliette by one freshet was after nearly half a century taken up by another freshet and deposited on the lands, near this city, half a century taken up by another freshet and deposited on the lands, near this city, half a century taken up by another freshet and deposited on the lands, near this city, half a century taken up by another freshet and deposited on the lands, near this city, half a century taken up by another freshet and deposited on the lands, near this city, half a century taken up by another freshet and deposited on the lands, near this city, half a century taken up by another freshet and deposited on the lands, near this city, half a century taken up by another freshet and deposited on the lands, near this city, half a century taken up by another freshet and deposited on the lands, near this city, half a century taken up by another freshet and deposited on the lands, near this city half at the form the parents who denote who knowledge and from the papers sent to him that there is near to have was a protound conviction in the papers sent to him the throw was a protound conviction in the papers sent to him the believed from his own knowledge and from the papers sent to him the believed from his own knowledge and from the papers sent to him the papers sent to h in an opinion about this matter, but he

best and right. The Senate had in this the statement of a committee which had looked into the matter, to some extenimperfectly, and that committee had come to the conclusion that the matter ought to be sent to the Sensie of the United States, which alone had jurisdiction of the question.

OHIO LEGISLATIVE ACTION. That was not all. The members of

the House of Representatives, elected after the storms of the contest of the last two years, had passed a resolution, declaring the belief that the election of

convention of Republican editors in Ohio, 08 in number. He had hoped and believed that his colleague would have seen his way clear, under all the circumstances to demand an investigation, and he had no doubt that a full investigation would have exculpated his colleague from all wrong. If he had not, however, others had by the corrupt use of money controlled the election. While his colleague would not be dishonored, or disgraced thereby, the public could be satisfied as to the extent and nature of the offense, and the public sentiment in the satisfied as to the extent and nature of the offense, and the public sentiment in the Senate and among the people would have been just, generous and forbearing. That had been his opinion, but he supposed that his colleague had felt that while he was himself free from blame he ought not to compel an investigation by which others who were bound to him in various ways might be affected. This is the first time it was ever ureed in the the first time it was ever urged in the Senate of the United States that it should not examine into the character and con nct of an election and into the qualifica

WHAT THE SENATE CUGHT TO DO. When a great State of 3,000,000 people nes here through its organs and asserts

not believe that you have shown evidence enough; you have not convicted the rascals who participated in this offense."

My friend from Illinois complained of injustice. Well, I think that injustice was done him. I sympathize with him heartily. I think that injustice was done him by Murat Halstead, but he has attacked every leader. He has attacked Grant and the Senator from Illinois and myself. But is it the petition of Murat Grant and the Senator from Illinois and myself. But is it the petition of Murat Hulstead that the Senate is asked to act upon? No, sir. It is the petition of six yeight of the leading newspaper editors of Ohio, nearly every one of whom is a warm friend to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. Logan—I have no complaint to make about these editors, and have not warde any complaint about these.

made any complaint about them. But i

made any complaint about them. But it is a mere request by these men. They do not furnish any evidence. They do not give the name of any man who knows anything on the subject. They do not present any facts, but merely a request that the Senate will do something.

Mr. Shermau—I have merely presented it to show that this is not a narrow feeling, easily smothered, and that the refusal to investigate will not extinguish it. It must have been a very strong feeling that induced General Kennedy, one of the bravest and truest soldiers of the war, to write that letter to the Senator from Illinois, which was read yesterday, his comrade and friend. It must have been a strong feeling that would induce General Kennedy, the Lieutenant-Governor of Kennedy, the Licutenant-Governor of Onio, a man of character and conscience Onto, a man of character and conscience and honor and courage, to state these things to his fellow soldier and friend. That is an evidence of the strong feeling that prevails, and the very editorials which my friend read yesterday are also an evidence of that strong feeling.

WHERE FRAUD IN OHIO POLITICS WAS BORN. Mr. Sherman proceeded to give a re view of Democratic politics within the last two or three years, stating up to that two or three years, stating up to that time politics had been practically pure. He gave an account of the Highland House Convention, held in Cincinnati, in August, 1853, when, he said, organized fraud had been introduced for the first time in Ohio politics. That movement, he said, which was organized in fraud and born in fraud, had stirred up the people of Ohio rs they never-had been stirred up before. Then it was, he said; that not by pelore. Then it was, he said, that not b the actual purchase of members of the Legislature, but by the bribery and corruption of members of the Demoleague to the Senate. These were events, he said, which had aroused the people of he said, which had aroused the people of Ohio. They would not submit to them. They could not be ridden over by fraud or violence. These evente had stirred up the people of Ohio to demand an investigation of this beginning, the progress, and the end of that internal conspiracy. Newspaper extracts are here in this public document, and are not one-half of the utterances by the Democratic newspapers after the election. What did they say. They uniformly with one voice, pronounced the election an act of corruption. Forty Democratic napares in Ohio did so. Forty Democratic papers in Ohio did so. It is said that they were Pendleton papers. I do not know whether they are, or not.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY. But I have here a letter from a man who will command the respect of the Senate and of the people, Allen G. Thurman the was saked his opinion by the editor of the Times, and he stepped to the table, called for paper and wrote a note in which he uses these words: "I have nothing against either of the candidates. My personal relations with each of them has been

sonal relations with each of them has been as ways friendly and pleasant. But there is something that shocks me in the idea of men like Pendleton and Ward being defeated by the combination against them of personal hatred and overgrown wealth. It is with a party question? When I produce to you the opinion of the Republican editors, and added to that the editorials of forty Democratic to that the editorials of forty Democratic papers with their storm of charges, sometimes too strong, and which I do not desire to read. This matter can be quieted. There are six or seven men whom I can name, who, if summoned before this Committee on Privileges and Elections, would settle this question forever one way or the other, and I would express my earnest by hope that all these charges may be dissipated into the air. No man would rejoice more than I.

more than I.

Mr. Eustis spoke in support of the ma-Mr. Eustis spoke in support of the majority report. He did not find that the circumstances of the Ohio investigation, whose result had been reported to the Senate, was such as to show that the investigation had been guided by those just and fair principles of evidence that prevailed generally in this country.

The discussion was closed by Mr. Frye, who said: "The United States Senate can engage in no higher, no batter, no more

Clarksburg's Public Building

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—The bill providing for an increase in the appropri-ation for a public building at Clarksburg, ation for a public building at Clarkeburg, of \$35,000, which recently passed the House, was concurred in by the Sanate this morning, and will be sent to the President for his approval just as soon as he returns from New York. General Goff expresses the opinion that the President will sign the bill as soon as he returns from his visit to Albany.

A Hig Defaleation.

Boston, Mass July 22—The directors of the Lowell Bleachery Corporation, a large and wealthy concern, removed Samuel G. Snelling from the office of treasurer, which he has held for twenty-seven a committee to investigate his so-O licilly said to a reporter last night: "I regard the treaty as drafted and signed by our Minister in London as an abominable document, which I do not believe the Senate will pass, and which I trust will relegate the Secretary of State to the order of many acts of public duty has earned for him."

The said two years, had passed a resolution used a resolution of the senate had been years. A committee to investigate his accounts was appointed. It is said that the senate had been years, and which I trust will relegate the Secretary of State to the order of the senate had been years, and years, and year of treat, and the purchased by the corrupt use of money.

I would be considered the senate had been years, and year of the senate had been years. A committee to investigate his accounts was appointed. It is said that the private position which his performance of the senate will pass, and which I trust will relegate the Secretary of State to the order of the senate of the clarify of the senate had been years. A committee to investigate his accounts was appointed. It is said that the private position which his performance of the matter be rigidly dispendent the senate of the corrupt use of money.

I would be clarify the belief that the electaring that the matter be rigidly dispendent the requirement of the private position which I trust will need the carried by the Senate. The Senate of the private position which has performance of the private position which has performed the private position

ADDING MORE LINKS

TO THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE

That Will Convict the Anarchists - Effect of the Informer's Testimony on Lingg-The Rosy Hue of his Checks Gives Way to a Ghastly Pallor-Parsons Case.

CHICAGO, July 22 -Judge Gary's court om was crowded as usual this morning, when M. P. Williamson, formerly reporter Mr. Williamson testified that he knew Parsons, Spies and Fielden, and on the night the new Board of Trade building was opened the witness was detailed to follow the Socialistic prossession, which tramped cession broke up at 105 Fifth avenue, at the office of the Arbeiter Zeitung, and Spies

Fielden and Parsons addressed the crowd from the window of the office. Parsons was the first speaker. He called the poits belief that the election of a United lice "bloodhounds" and "servants of the robbing capitalists." He called the crowd im and attack several clothing ate or for a member of the Committee on Privileges and Licotions to say, "We do not believe that you have shown evidence enough; you have not convicted the rascals who participated in this offense."

My friend from Illinois complained of liquitiee, Well, I think that injustice of Trade?"

(Trade?" of Trade?"

Both speakers said the building was put up out of money stolen from them; that every one who did business there was a robber and a thief,"

a robber and a thief."

Witness went up stairs into the office.

Parsons was saked by the reporter why
the Socialists did not march upon the Board
of Trade and blow it up. He said the poice prevented it.
"Well, but your party have revolvers.

what preparation further do you need? what preparation further do you need?"
saked Williamson.

"The time hasn't come yet. When the
time does come we will meet the police
with dynamite and bombs."

"When did he say the time would
come?"

"Says time during the year."

come?"
"Some time during the year,"
"Some time during the year,"
Parsons gave the witness a practical illustration of what he meant, and showed
him a shell and fulminating cap. There
was also a quantity of dynamite, a reddish substance. They were kept in a
drawer in a cabinet in the office. Parsons called for them and Spies got them.
Parsons said these explosives were kept
on hand in preparation for a war that was
impending; that the laboring man was
being robbed by scoundrelly Board of
Trade men and others. PROSECUTION OF THE WARFARE.

The manner of warfare was to hurl bombs from the housetops, and in that way they could annihilate any force of police or militia that could be assembled. This conversation took place with Parsons, Fielden standing by. On going down stairs the witness met Detectives Trehorn and Bullivan, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station. The officers went up stairs with the witness, and the state-ments were repeated to the officers in the presence of the witness. Several women carried red flags in the procession that

carried red hags in the procession that night.

Witness had attended meetings at 54 Lake street and heard Parsons and Fielden address crowds. Fielden on one occasion wanted the crowd to follow him to some wanted the crowd to follow him to some store and get the necessities of life. Fielden advised the men to get dynamite, saying that five cents' worth of dynamite was worth more than all the guns and revolvers in the Union.

Mr. Williamson was severely crossexamined by Captain Black, but the cross-examination only served to strengthen the testimony he had given. He mentioned by name the stores that Parsons had urged sacking.

tioned by name the stores that Parsons had urged sacking.

The witness was again taken in hand by the prosecution, and testified that Parsons told him there were 3,000 Socialists in the city, and that whenever the time came they would be armed with bombs. He said they were drilling in halls in large the same they would be city, but would not say where the halls were located. When the time to sat came they would begin operations on the Market Street Square, and about the tunnel.

LIEUTENANT SHEA'S TESTIMONY. Lieutenant Shea, Chief of Detectives, wa next called. He was at the Arbeiter Zeitung office May 5, after Spies had been arrest ed. The building was searched and all in it arrested. They found files of manuscript, type in forms and a quantity of dynamite, all of which was taken to police headquarters. Witness identified the galler of uncertainty of the till Causal was a search of the control of the co ley of type on which the "Revenge" ci cular was printed. Lieutenant Shea then
gave a conversation he had with Spies
after the latter's arrest. Spies, he said,
opened the Haymarket meeting and that
Parsons, Fielden and Schwab were also
there. He said he had also spoken at the
McCornick meeting, but knew nothing of
what happened there later till some time
after. He knew nothing of the circular
that was put on the streets.

panions, had given place to a most ghastly pallor and haggardness. Lingg has visi-bly aged since yesterday, and the grizzled hard-featured Engel, who sat at his elbow, did not suffer materially in comparison a to looks. An effort on the part of Lingg generally in this country.

The discussion was closed by Mr. Frye, who said: "The United States Senate can engage in no higher, no better, no more responsible duty than to put itself to a work the result of which might be a warning, and a terrible warning, sounding from Esst to West and from the North to South, that this corruption by great wealth must stop now and forever." The vote will be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Adjourned.

John J. Man, a retired officer of the United States Navy, was the next witness. He had heard Spies, Parsons, Fielden, Schwab and Neebs speak on Sunday afternoon on the Lake front. Parsons on one occasion deplared to the crowd that the police and the constituted authorities was the natural energies of the working. were the natural enemies of the working men. He advised each individual pre

were the haurise enemies of the worsingreen. He advised each individual present to procure a rifle. If money enough
could not be had for a rifle, let him buy a
pistol. If a pistol was out of the question,
let him remember he could get enough
dynamite for 35 cents to blow up a building the size of the Fullman headquarters.
Sples said the same thing.

The witness was about to close hig narrative when his eye accidentally fell upon
Mrs. Parsons, who was eagerly listening
for the slightest word having immediate
reference to her husband. Mrs. Parsons,
added the witness, pointing and centering
the gass of the court upon her upturned,
half-indian, half-negress, vellow face and
gleaming eyes, Mrs. Parsons was one of
the most violent of the speakers. The
wife of the Anarchist sat proudly erect,
scarcely breathing, then flashing defance,
in this particular was the subject of much

Witness was given by Spies a small spherical bomb, an exact duplicate of the one exploded in the Haymarket. Spies described it as the "Czar," and went on to tell of its superior destructive power. Several thousand had been manufactured in Ohicago. They were sometimes dis-tributed through the Arbeiter Zeitung office, but generally only a few were kept there for samples. At the intersection of the street the crowd was to open in the shape of a letter V. Then bombs would be thrown from the housetops adjoining and if possible an infernal machine would be exploded in the midst of the police from the manhole of a sewer. The Anarchists had prepared maps of all the prominent street corners, the means of access to adjoining the police had swenty face, short black side whiskers and black moustache, and shabbily dressed in a well-worn light suit of clothes was noticed hanging about the President. Finally he stealthly corners, the means of access to adjoining the police had rners, the means of access to adjoining corners, the means of acress to adjoining housetops, and were thoroughly posted in regard to various underground systems throughout the city. If the workingmen were to strike to enfore the eight-hour movement a conflict would probably occur

movement a conflict would probably occur then.

Lawyer Black remained standing during the entire time the witness's testimony was being given. He affected to be greatly amused, and at the first opportunity began a series of bantering questions with the apparent intention of demonstrating that the witness was a novice in newspaper work, and had gone to the expense of a fine dinner and wine for Spies, while the latter was hosking him, and that the alleged information obtained from Spies was the product of Wilkeson's own imagination, which had been affected by the wine partaken of in Spies' company. The witness neatly disposed of every point. He had been engaged in the newspaper business for a number of years in Pittsburgh previous to coming to Chicago. The Duily News had paid for the dinner and wine, not the witness. Wilkeson then stated upon oath that he never drank wine or beer. The cross-texamination was not pursued further and the court adjourned. the court adjourned.

A NARROW ESCAPE From a Terrible Death-The Bravery of

CHICAGO, July 22.-Mrs. Alfred Barry and Mrs. H. C. Stover, with their two young sons, had a narrow escape from a terrible death last evening. The two ladies and their children drove up in a carriage to the west approach of Lake street bridge, just as the tender rang the bell warning pedestrians and drivers that the structure would be opened for the passage of an approaching vessel. Mrs. Stover was driving and she halted her horse, a spirited animal, on the edge of the viaduct. Just then the train passed under the viaduct.

then the train passed under the viaduct. The hissing sounds made by the locomotive startled the horse beyond control of its driver, and it made a dash toward the swinging bridge.

Mrs. Stover made a brave attempt to check the frightened horse by pulling on the reins, but her efforts availed nothing. Mrs. Barry and her son threw themselves out of the carriage and called upon Mrs Stover and her son to do the same. Offi Stover and her son to do the same. Officer Brennan saw the runaway, and springing forward, caught the horse's head and attempted to stop its flight, but he was knocked down and the carriage passed over his body. The horse continued on its course and succeeded in running upon the bridge, but before he could drag the buggy on the roadway the structure had awang too far, and it crashed against one of the massive arches. The shock of the collision released the horse from the harness and threw both the lady and her son from their seat clear over the dashboard on the roadbed of the bridge. The carriage rolled into the river.

Officer Brennan's action in momentarily stopping the runaway alone saved the

topping the runaway alone saved the ives of Mrs. Stover and her child. He was seriously injured, however, and will oe laid up for some time. The ladies and children escaped with a few bruises

CRUSHED BY THE CARS.

West Virginian Killed-What a Letter Found on his Person Revealed. READING, July 22.—The remains of a Piedmont, W. Va., were brought to this city from near Hamburg this afternoon and await identification at Henninger's morgue. The man was struck by a Phila delphia & Reading express train and inand legs were broken, and he was other wise bruised and cut. Apparently he wa

can rest assured it is my desire to do right. Whatever may have been the cause of any shortriage on my part has been not through any misappropriation or dishonesty on my part, although it is my intention to make good that for which I am held responsible. I have been endeavoring to dispose of a house belonging to me, but have as yet failed. If not sold this week I shall sell at auction next week at a sacrifice."

The letter, which was written July 5 The letter, which was written July 5, was endorsed on the back by a Baltimore & Ohio official to the effect that the accounts had not been rettled up, but no charges had been spoken or heard of. The letter also speaks of the writer being in poor health, and it is supposed he wandered away from home, fearing punishment for the shortsge in his accounts.

Financial Embarrassment. Cosnocron, O., July 21.—Thomas Wilson, a large manufacturer of woolen goods, died this morning from the effects of a large dose of sulphuric acid taken last night with suicidal intent. Financial embarrassment is supposed to be the cause.

Pittsburgh, July 22.—The Pennsylvania Tube Works Company, employing several hundred men have voluntarily advanced the wages of all their workmen 10

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Good rains have broken the drouth in Central Indiana, The California crop of wheat is estimated at 52,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus of 42,000,000 for export.

In Montgomery county, Ala., seven horse thieves killed two farmers who were defending their property. A posse is in pursuit. Jay Gould has declined the challenge of Norman L. Manne (et al., b)

Jay Gould has declined the challenge of Norman L. Munro for a race between their steam yachts for \$100,000, to be donated to the cause of charity.

The brewers of New York are disposed to support George Eiret in the boycott of his beer. Ehret's sales have fallen off 25 percent in consequence of the boycott, and he intends discharging on this account one-quarter of his employes.

According to a sneed dispatch "Troy.

According to a special dispatch, "Troy, O., is shaken from center to circumference over the Sullivan-Hamilton scandal," and the refusal of the Postmaster to allow a local paper, the News, containing an account of the sflair, to be mailed. The News is a Rapublican paper and the Postmaster is a Democrat. The main building of the Indiana State Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Knightstown, was destroyed by fire yesterday alternoon.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue, and occurred at a wife of the Anarchist sat proudly erect, from a defective flue, and occurred at a voices as a means of entertainment. To in the woods two miles south of this city scarcely breathing, then flashing defiance, in this particular was the subject of much comment in the court room.

Harry Wilkeson, a reporter for the Daily

New, followed Ryan on the stand, Wilke
The loss provided of the first main concert took place at play in the grounds, and no loss of life only with the first main concert took place at play in the grounds, and no loss of life only with the first main concert took place at play in the grounds, and no loss of life or the particular was attended by a larger crowd than concert took place at play in the grounds, and no loss of life or the many provided. The loss is an means of entertainment. To in the woods two miles south of this city to-day. Papers found in his pocket indicate the was German and known at 4,400 comment in the correct took place at play in the grounds, and no loss of life and was attended by a larger crowd than concert took place at play in the grounds, and no loss of life and was attended by a larger crowd than concert took place at play in the grounds, and no loss of life and was attended by a larger crowd than concert took place.

Life of the Anarchia to the court of the city in the grounds, and no loss of life and was attended by a larger crowd than concert took place at play in the grounds, and no loss of life and was attended by a larger crowd than concert took place.

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VERY SUSPICIOUS.

FOLLOWING THE PRESIDENT

At Albany-A Hard Visaged Young Man Who was Dodging the President's Movements is Locked up by the Police.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22 .- While the crept up behind him. The police had een noticing his movements and arrested him. When the attention of the President and those who accompanied him were drawn to the man they remembered that he had been hovering about him all atternoon. The man protested against being arrested, but he was led oif to the station house. There he was searched, but no weapons were found on him. In his pockets was six dollars in bills and some small change. He said his name was Nathan Schuler, he was 23 years old, and when at home he lived at Kingston, N. Y. He was a peddler by occupation, he said, and had been selling medals, bunanas and other articles in Albany during the bi centennial him. When the attention of the Presi-

been selling medals, bananas and other articles in Ablany during the bi-centennial celebration. When asked why he had followed the President about he said that when Cleveland was a candidate for President he introduced his name in various towns and cities throughout the State, and spoke to people for him. He thought he deserved a political resulting and as few was a page may he want. nim. He thought he deserved a pointent position, and as ne was a poor man he wanted to better himself. He thought if the Fresident knew what he had done for him he would give him a position. He was only watching for an opportunity to speak to him, he said. The police decided to lock the man up till the President was out of Albany. of Albany.

The City in Holiday Attire - President Cleve-

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—Albanians have given themselves up body and soul to-day to the task of celebrating the incorporation of their city by Governor Thomas Dougan, just two hundred years ago. The uproar that broke loose at midnight, when the bells announced the arrival of the anthe bells annoticed the arrival of the an-niversary, continued until daylight. Men, boys and even women, went up and down the principal streets, blowing horns and singing until morning came. Men and boys organized themselves into marching to another, blowing horns and stopping l fore hotels and private residences and giving impromptu serenades. Small can non kept up their salutes and bonfire non kept up their salutes and bonfires lighting up the principal streets, and red fires glow was reflected from the skies above until they paled in the gray of approaching morning. All the noise and enthusiasm that Albany may have had pent up within herself for the last two centuries seemed to have suddenly found vent. Thousands of persons remsined up through the night, and were as ready and eager to start in ou to-day's celebration as though they had enjoyed the most refreshing sleep.

he first important event of the day. The time fixed for his coming was 6 o'clock. time fixed for his coming was 6 o'clock. Before that hour the Burgesses Corps, under command of Major VanZandt, with the Platteburg band at their head, marched to the West Shore depot and drew up in line in readiness for the coming train. Carrisges containing Mayor Thatcher, ex-Mayor Banks and other city officials were in waiting. Without the lines formed by the millitia stood five or six hundred citizens who had come to welcome the Presizens where the Presizens who had the presizens where the presizens where the presize the militia stood five er six hundred citizens who had come to welcome the President. A few minutes after six o'clock the
expected train bearing the Presidential
party steamed into the depot. Mayor
Thatcher, ex-Mayor Banks and several of
the Anniversary Committee boarded the
train and exchanged greetings with the
President. Mayor Thatcher, on behalf of
the city, bade him welcome and warmly
thanked him for coming from Washington
to join them in celebra ing the anniversa-

thanked dim for coming from Washington to join them in celebra ing the anniversary of Albany's natal day.

The President greeted his friends warmly and said it gave him pleasure to be with them again. Secretaries Eayard and Whitney and Private Secretary Lamont, like the President himself, whom they accompanied, looked bright and wise bruised and cut. Apparently he was
35 years of age.

In his pocket was a letter addressed to
W. H. Sinyder, general agent of the
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and signed H.
E. Keefer, in which the writer said: "You
can rest assured it is my desire to do right.
Whatever may have been the cause of
any shortrage on my part has been not
through any misappropriation or dishonthrough any misappropriation or dishonwho be the president himself, whom
some president himself, and
some president himself, whom
some president himself, and
some president hims who broke through the line and clasp the President's hand before any one could

stop him.
"Well, this is Grover," he exclaimed.

"Well, this is Grover, and the President, when a siling pleasantly.

Immediately after the procession the President, Governor, Secretaries Whitney and Bayard and the other distinguished the Recention Committee, went guests of the Reception Committee, went to a large rink on Lark street, which was to a large rink on Lark street, which was already packed by an audience gathered to hear Governor Hill's oration and the musical and literary exercises which were on the programme. Governor Hill spoke at considerable length. He told of Hendrick Hudson's voyage in the Half Moon in 1009, and related in detail the events which led up to the celebration of to-day.

BIG CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME To Construct Steel Nail Works at Beaver

Ph.-Economites Interested,
Pirresumen, July 22.—A quiet move
nent that will be watched with consider able interest by workingmen generally, is on foot to convert the old Beaver Falls Cutlery Works into a steel nail manufactory. The important feature of the undertaking is that it is intended to make the taking is that it is intended to make the new concern co-operative. A number of the employes, together with certain of the stockholders and some Pittsburgh nail feeders, are interested in the scheme. The Economites are the largest stock-holders in the present firm, and their in-fluence is being used to bring about the change.

The plan is not fully consummated, but

The plan is not fully consummated, but it is now receiving serious attention. Some heattancy was felt about making a nail factory of the works. This was due to the fact that a number of the leading null factories of the country have recently greatly increased their capacity, some having nearly doubled the same. The facts concerning the industry, however, have been thoroughly looked up, and it has been about decided to carry the plan into execution. A gentleman who is interested in the undertaking said yeaterday. into execution. A gentieman who is in-terested in the undertaking said yesterday that he was satisfied the experiment would be tried, and thought it would prove a Buccess.
He said that the most important part of

the movement was that it might open up an avenue for the investment of the im-mense surplus wealth of the Economites. The Sængerfest.

Milwaukes, Wis., July 22.—Hundreds of singers in attendance at the National Sengerfest are parading the streets to-night, some with bands, others with Chi-nese lanterns pendant from their walking canes, and many provided only with voices as a means of entertainment. To

Cambridge, O., July 22 .- An affray oc curred Wednesday afternoon between William P. Titrick and Jonathan S. Redd, two young farmers of Washington town ship, this county in which the latter was struck on the head by Titrick with the butt of a gun, fracturing his skull frightfully. At this time twenty-five hours after the occurrence, Reed is lying inaenshbe and it is thought in a dying condition. The affair occurred in this wise: Titrick had been employed by Redd in hauling hay one day last week and had been paid a dollar for his work. Subsequently Redd complained to Sherman Robinson, a friend of young Titrick, that he had paid too much for that day's work, that it was not worth it. Robinson told his friend of Redd's complaint, and when Redd came to Titrick's house Monday morning to get him to help out with his hay on Tuesday he was told by Titrick that he did not want to work for a man who kicked on a dollar for a day's work. Redd denied having uttered the offensive words and the matter was settled for the time. Titrick agreed to work for him the following day, but received word the same afterward to the surface of the received word the same afterward to the surface of the received word the same afterward to the surface of the received word the same afterward to the surface of the same afterward to the surface of the same afterward to the surface of the same afterward to work in the needed. struck on the head by Titrick with the butt new Conservative Cabinet, the acceptance of which by the Queen

e the matter was settled for the time.

Titrick agreed to work for him the follow

ing day, but received word the same afternoon he would not be needed.

Wednesday afternoon Titrick, Sherman Robinson and Anson Meyers, a
brother-in-law of Titrick, started out on

a hunt, armed with shot guns. They

came by where Redd was working in an
adjoining field. Redd started over to

Robinson, wanting to know if he had
theard him say that Titrick's work was
not worth a dollar. Robinson replied that
he had, and his statement was verified by
Meyers. Thus cornered, Redd scknowledged that he had said it, and declared
that it was the truth, that a day's work
these times was not worth a dollar.

Titrick, who is a slow-moving, singsishminded sort of a man, rejoined rather
testily that if he said that he was "a
derned hog." This provoked Redd, who
is perhaps fifty pounds heavier than
Titrick and several inches taller, and he
jumped the fence with a threat to whip
Titrick if he said that again. The young
fellow's blood was up and he reiterated
the statement. Redd rushed upon him
with uplifted arm and clenched fist
and was met with a stunning blow from
the but end of Titrick's gun. He fell to

with uplifted arm and clenched fist and was met with a stunning blow from the butt end of Titrick's gun. He fell to the ground insensible. Titrick and his companions washed the blood from his face and conveyed him to the nearest house, where he now lies. Titrick gave himself up, and after a preliminary hearing before Justice John H. Oxley was committed to isi.

mitted to jail.

Both men are married and have children. Neither of them is thirty, and each has borne a good reputation and been favorably regarded in the community where they reside.

The occurrence of this affair so close upon the heels of the Morrison murder has given rise to much comment and color. mitted to jail.

has given rise to much comment and color to reflections upon the finding of the jury in the Wilson case, which was not satis-factory to a number of people. However this affray is regarded by the cooler headed as a case of self-defense.

BASE BALL.

Pittsburgh Pulled Down Another Notch by the Athletics—Other Games. PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 22.—The Athetics defeated Pittsburgh to-day by superior work at the bat and in the field, Handiboe was hit rather hard, the brilkeeping the score within the single fig-ures. Carroll was the only one of the visitors to size up Atkisson. Attendance 3,000. Score:

were de by de ditter de la commentation de la comme

BALTIMORE, MD., July 22 .- The Baltinore club put in the Conway brothers today, a battery from the New England League, and after the first two innings they did excellent work, holding the Cincin-nati down to four hits, but errors by Sommers gave the game to the visitors in spite of a batting streak the home team had in seventh inning. O'Connell, late of Brock ton, Mass., played in center field for the Baltimores and proved a hard hitter

Earned runs, Baltimore 4; Cincinnati 6. Two base bits, Jones, Lewis, Muldoon, R. Conway. Three base hits, McPhos 1. Passed balls, Conway 1; Baldwin 2, Wild pitches, Conway 1; Pechinev 1. First base on balls, Cincinnati 3; Baltimore 5. First base hits, Baltimore 9; Cincinnati 14. Errors, Baltimore 6; Cincinnati 3. Umpire, Valentine.

and generally uninteresting. The visitors

base on balls, Metropolitans 3; Louisville 4. First base hits, Metropolitans 3; Louisville 7. Errors, Metropolitans 5; Louisville 1. Umpire, Kelly.

Champions Laid Out. BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 22 .- The home team beat the St. Louis Browns to-day.

Earned runs, Brooklyn, 5; St. Lonis, 1.
Two base hits, McCleilan, 2; Burch,
Phillips, Comiskey. Passed balls, Peoples,
3. Wild pitches, Terry, 1; Fouts, 1. First
base on balls, Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 6.
First base hits, Brooklyn, 13; St. Louis, 3.
Errors, 3 each. Umpire Waish.

League Games,
At Boston—Boston, 10; Washington, 4.
Earned runs, Washington, 1; Boston, 7.
Base hits, Washington, 5; Boston, 14. Errors, Washington, 10; Boston, 7.
At New York—New York, 2; Philadelphis, 1. Earned runs, New York, 1.
First base hits, New York, 0; Philadelphis, 5. Errors, New York, 1; Philadelphis, 3.

phia, 3.
At Chicago—Chicago, 14; Kansas City,
1. Earned runs, Chicago, 7; Kansas City,
1. Base hits, Chicago, 14; Kansas City, 4.
Errors, Chicago, 6; Kansas City, 12.
At Detroit—Superior batting and fielding decided the ball game this morning in favor of the home club. Detroit, 10; St. Louis, 4. Base hits, Detroit, 14; St. Louis, 11. Errors, Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 9. Earned runs, Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 3.

Found Dead. Oil City, Pa., July 23 .- The corpse an unknown man, 55 years old, was found ALL CUT AND DRIED.

To see the Queen With a Draft of a Ner Cabinet in his Pocket-Arguments in the Dilke Case-A Speech That

Brought Sir Charles to his Feet. LONDON, July 22.—The promptness of the Queen in summoning Lord Salisbury delights the Tories and increases the hope of everybody that the crisis will be brief. ord Salisbury, who arrived at Osborne House this evening, is credited with having had in his pocket for some time a cut-and-dried draft of the

at the moment of a fresh dispute on the

a foregone conclusion. Everybody is

talking about the coincidence of Lord

Salisbury's relieving Eurl Granville in

1885 in the midst of the Zalfikar dispute,

and now returning to the Foreign Office

at the moment of a fresh dispute on the Afghan frontier, and the Tories exultingly proclaim that he will soon bring the Czar to his senses.

In addition to the renewed difficulties in Afghanistan, diplomats are predicting trouble in the East, largely growing out of the Czar's irritability and impatience with his ministers and advisers.

Lord Randolph Churchill is hurrying home as speedily as possible, fearing that some of the old fogies whose exclusion he has set his heart upon may be foisted into the Cabinet in his absence. He left Copenhagen yesterday, will arrive at Hampenhagen yesterday, will arrive at Ham-burg to-day, and reach London Saturday

evening.
Mr. Gladstone spent the day in arranging his papers preparatory to quitting Downing street, and nearly all of his col-leagues in the Ministry were similarly en-gaged.

DILKE SCOURGED

By the Queen's Counsel, who does not Mince Matters in His Address, London, July 22.—On the assembling of he Court this morning in which the Dilke-

Crawford divorce case is being re-tried, Daptain Foster was called to the witness stand. He testified that he had commitstand. He testified that he had committed adultery with Mrs. Crawford, and that he had been encouraged in his liason with the respondent by Mrs. Rogerson, keeper of the Warren streethouse. Witness further stated that he once took Mrs. Crawford to a house of ill fame. After learning hat Sir Charles Dilke had attempted to blacken his character, witness met Dilke at Mrs. Rogerson's house, where a war of words occurred. He called Dilke a liar, a scoundrel and a coward, and was on the point of giving him a good thrashing, but finally kept his hands off at the earnest entreaty of Mrs. Rogerson.

Mrs. Rogerson was then recalled. She denied the testimony of Captain Foster in so far as it related to herself.

This concluded the taking of testimony, and Mr. Henry Matthews, Q. C., counsel for the petitioner, began his address to the jury in behalf of his client, of whom he said that amidst the most plentiful throwing of the foulest mud he alone emerged clean. He ridiculed Dilke's reasons for maintaining silence during the first trial of the case when damning evidence was being adduced, showing him to be guilty of brutality more befitting the treatment of a prositiute than a refined Ecquish lady.

The counsel's remarks intensely excited Sir Charles. His face became livid with passion. He jumped to his feet and tried ted adultery with Mrs. Crawford, and that

English lady.

The counsel's remarks intensely excited Sir Charles. His face became livid with passion. He jumped to his feet and tried to speak, but the Judge prevented him.

Mr. Matthews, continuing, referred with intense scorn to "the Frenchified Sloane street orgies," and said that no man who was not so brutalized as to be lost to all shame would act as Sir Charles had done in them. "Where," asked the lawyer, "is Fanny who is accused of sharing in these orgies while this young married woman, who was betrayed and degraded into them is being held up to infamy before the whole English speaking world for ministering to the horrible lust of Dilke? Fanny has vanished. She dared not appear before this jury."

Commenting on the present lack of sensibility manifested by Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Matthews said: "Doubless the last spark of shame and self-respect in Mrs. Crawford's heart expired after the three visits she made to Dilke's house."

Jackson, Miss., July 22.-A deplorable

state of affairs is existing near Union, Newton county, about seventy miles east of

empt was first started to regulate the tempt was ares started to regulate the negroes it was more in fun than anything else, but the "Regulators" have now undertaken in earnest to execute their designs. Their actions can hardly be ac-counted for, and are a surprise to every

Distress in New Foundland.

OTTAWA, July 22.—Hon. A. Wedell,
from St. Johns, N. F., arrived last evening to confer with the Government as to
some means of relieving the destitute poor
on the New Foundland and Labrador
coast. Along the northern coast of New
Foundland over 500 families are starving,
while in Labrador at least 1,000 families
are in the agent state of destination. while in Labrador at least 1,000 families are in the worst state of destitution. One hundred and twenty persons have died so far. The mercury on the lat of July stood at zero. From Cape Bauld, N. F., to Cape Mugford, on the Labrador coast, there is one solid barrier of ice, and no tishing has been presible. No crops can be grown. The chances are that 1,000 people will have died before another month if help is not afforded.

Employment for Impoverished Texans. ADILENE, TEX., July 22.-A large meeting of citizens of the town and county was held last night to consider the situation arising from the drought and failure of the crops. After a good deal of discussion it was concluded that the best thing to do would be to spend money frealy in laying our par ready money freely in laying out new roads, improving old ones, and building bridges where needed, so as to give employment to the people who need it. To this end a resolution was passed unanimously call-ing on the County Commissioners to ap-propriate all county funds now on hands to do this work, and to issue bonds for as much more as may be necessary or the law will allow.

OLTE—On Thursday, July 22, 1885, at 7:45 P. M.,
19r. FREDER CK J. NOLTE, son of Frederick and
Francis E. Nolte, sg d 22 years.
Tuneral from the rendence of Lis parents, No. 2521
Chapline street, atturday morning at 9 o'clock.
Mass will be celebrated at 81. Alphousus Ghurch
at 7:80 A. M. Interment at Mt. Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.